

SLAVS REBEL AGAINST AXIS

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor

ALEX. H. WASHBURN

The Food Stamp Plan Is Adopted

Adoption of the food stamp plan of handling distribution of surplus commodities to local relief clients, as indicated by an announcement here Friday, should go a long way toward silencing complaints and criticisms leveled by private business against the whole surplus commodity setup.

Germans Claim Heavy Toll on Enemy Shipping

Report Battleship, U-Boats Destroy 224,000 Tons in Atlantic

BERLIN — (AP)— Hitler's battleships have made an extensive raid in the North Atlantic, and these, with U-boats and the Luftwaffe, have destroyed a total of 224,000 tons of enemy shipping, it was announced Saturday.

A "fleet admiral as leader of a battleship units reports as successful thus far during extensive operations by a strong sea power in the North Atlantic the sinking of 22 enemy merchantmen amounting to 116,000 registered tons," the daily war bulletin said.

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The high command announced its total of 224,000 tons as follows:

11 ships totaling 77,000 tons sunk by submarines in attacks on a convoy off the West African coast.

A total of 31,000 tons sunk by the air force Friday.

In addition, the high command, said a destroyer was hit by a bomb at Malta and another vessel of 6,000 tons was set afire in an attack near Crete.

Confesses to Theft of Auto

Ex-Convicts Turned Over to Federal Authorities

Local officers released to federal authorities Friday afternoon two ex-convicts arrested earlier on charges of stealing an automobile.

The men arrested gave their names as Howard Cole of Akron, Ohio and Richard Carey of Newark, N. J. A drivers license found in the auto, a 1941 Packard, listed the name of Dave Pullman of Akron, Ohio, presumably the owner.

Officers said the men were trying to sell parts off the car to a filling station attendant. The attendant became suspicious and called the police. The ex-convicts confessed to stealing the car, officers said.

Local policeman Ward and district parole officer Durham of DeQueen made the arrest.

Postponement of Dam Denied

Power Commission Denies A.P.&L. Proposal

WASHINGTON — (AP)—Application of the Arkansas Power and Light Company for authority to postpone indefinitely construction of Blakely dam on the Ouachita river was denied by the Federal Power Commission Friday.

The commission's order said license requirements with respect to the Blakely development had not been satisfied, actual construction had not proceeded in good faith and with due diligence, nor had the company established when it proposed to construct the dam.

The license for the full project, consisting of three separate developments on the Ouachita known as the Carpenter, Rummel and Blakely developments, has been amended twice on application of the company, the commission said, in order to postpone construction of Blakely dam. The two other developments have been completed and put into operation.

The Hawaiian islands were originally named the Sandwich islands by Captain James Cook.

Most of the Argentine pampas is entirely devoid of trees.

Predicts Wage, Price Inflation

Government Sponsored Policy Increase Forecast

HARTFORD, Ct. — (AP)—John H. Van Deventer, president and editor of "Iron Age," predicted a government sponsored policy of wage and price inflation in an address at the annual meeting of the Hartford County Employers Association.

"Right at this moment," Van Deventer said, "there is a concerted and comprehensive move to force by strike or threat of strike, a wage increase varying from 10 to 25 per cent. If this is successful, it will mean that the \$7,000,000,000 that American taxpayers have put up willingly for aid to England will shrink in buying power to about \$5,500,000,000, and that we will have to provide some \$5,000,000,000 more to secure the anticipated results from our own \$30,000,000,000 defense outlay."

This move to force higher wages, Van Deventer said, is preliminary to the conviction that the administration, "in spite of assertions to the contrary," will shortly sponsor "general or selective price rises in goods and commodities under a controlled inflationary plan."

Overloaded Oil Truck Damages Camden Bridge

45,000 Pound Load Causes Near-Collapse of Ouachita Span

LITTLE ROCK — (AP)— The highway department closed Saturday to heavy traffic the 415-foot Ouachita bridge at Camden on U. S. 70 after an overloaded truck carrying heavy oil field equipment caused near-collapse of the span.

Highway director W. W. Mitchell said the 45,000 pound load had sprung the I-beams of the bridge causing each panel of the span to sag four or five inches.

Highway department employees stopped the driver of the truck at Fordyce and arrested him on charges of overloading.

Mitchell said the truck was 12,810 pounds overweight.

The truck was en route from Smackover to New Madrid, Mo.

3 Local Men Are Called

One Selectee and Two Alternates Named Friday

Chester Alvin Gordon was called by the local Selective Service Board Friday for induction into the armed services at Camp Robinson.

Replacements were named as follows: Willie Willard West, and Sam Odas McCauley.

Spanish railways are not standard European gauge.

Patrick Henry's Words of 166 Years Ago Blaze Today



By LOUIS BROMFIELD
Author of "Night in Bombay,"
"The Rain Came," etc.
Written for NEA Service

And now, having read the immortal speech, I find it difficult to sit down and write of it in the simpler language of our times, one hundred and sixty-six years after the small, slight patriot stood up in persons of the Continental Congress and spoke those words which, even more than the motto which appears on our currency, have become the slogan of our nation.

Patrick Henry was facing the apoplectic silence which followed that deathly silence which followed that immortal last sentence: "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

Something Greater Than Patriotism

It was not that variety of patriotism defined by Samuel Johnson as "the love of one's country."

(Continued on Page Four)

'Petain Streets' Abound in France

VICHY — (AP)— The epidemic of renaming French streets has lost its first prominent would-be victim. At the Marshal's own request, Lyons scuttled a proposal to change the historic name of its Bellecour Square to Marshal Petain Square.

There are few spots left in unoccupied France and North Africa that have not been renamed a street or square for the Chief of State.

Heaviest casualties have been suffered by those bearing the name of the late Republic or of Jean Jaures, venerated Socialist leader, both of which were considered indispensable in municipal nomenclature.

Most larger towns have a thoroughfare named after the United States and another after President Wilson. Nice still has its famous Promenade des Anglais.

Drive Renewed on Bootleggers

Officers Combine Forces in Series of Raids

An intensive drive against bootleggers was renewed Friday night when state policemen arrested and jailed five negroes on charges of transporting and possessing illegal liquor. Thirteen and a half gallons of illegal liquor was taken.

Troy Johnson and Roy Harvey, both of Prescott, were arrested on the Red river road south of Fulton; Fred Kiel and Tony Hopkins of Texarkana were arrested on an incident call at Fulton; and John Lewis was arrested at a negro beer hall, Blue Heaven, near McNab. Lewis was charged with possessing untaxed liquor.

Bennie Green, negro, was arrested and charged with possessing a still when officers raided his home three miles south of Hope late Thursday. A raid in the same neighborhood Tuesday led to the arrest of Tom Jones, negro, charged with possessing a still.

(Continued on Page Three)

522 Laws Passed by Recent Session of the Legislature, 'AP' Reports in Its Summary

Enactments Are Classified According to State Departments

By ED. L. CAMPBELL and R. HENDRIX CHANDLER

LITTLE ROCK — (AP)— Piled high in the legislative engrossing rooms, the governor's office and the secretary of state's vault are 522 measures, the fruit of 60 days toil by members of the Arkansas Legislature.

Some have already become state laws, others are en route either to the statute books or the pigeonhole, depending upon action of Governor Adkins who has until the first week in April to either sign or veto the bills. What will these bills do?

The answer to that question may depend on specific instances, upon court action, administrative or enforcement. The intent of the measures, as expressed in the legislative halls during debate, is less obscure.

From a study of the bills themselves and the day-by-day record of the 53rd Assembly, the following topical summary has been prepared by The Associated Press:

Revenue and Taxation

Always confronting the legislator is the problem of finding money to pay for new or expanded public activities. Generally the answer lies in taxation. The 1941 legislature tried to solve its revenue problem by strengthening existing tax laws rather than levying new taxes. As a result no new tax was adopted, but two existing levies were revised to broaden their scope. These were the Strickland Corporation Income Tax, estimated to bring in \$300,000 to \$500,000 in new revenue, and the administration's gross receipts tax which, on July 1, will replace the retail sales tax without increasing the two per cent rate.

Under the gross receipts tax law, every retail merchant in the state must obtain a permit (without cost) to do business and will be allowed to either absorb the tax himself or pass it on to the consumer, as he desires, making monthly remittances of two per cent on his gross receipts to the revenue department.

The Strickland tax was the most controversial. The bill was killed twice and twice revived in the senate to pass on its third appearance by the exact three-fourth majority required.

Present law levies at full 2 per cent tax on income of corporations. The Strickland measure eliminates the exemption and levies a graduated tax of the one per cent on the first \$3,000; two per cent on the second \$3,000; three per cent on the next \$5,000; four per cent on the next \$14,000; and five per cent on all over \$25,000. It would apply to both domestic and foreign corporations.

Dividends from state and national banks are taxable but banks themselves are exempt. The tax would be made applicable to stock dividends from corporations which, as corporations, were liable for the tax on the income which is used to pay dividends. Such dividends are now exempt from the present income tax.

Aiming at better collections and more equitable distribution of revenues, the assembly codified the liquor, cigarette, and motor fuel tax laws. It replaced the present inheritance tax with an estate tax that exempts small incomes and is designed to attract wealthy persons to the state. A domicile statute to support the estate tax also was enacted.

Tax reduction, always a popular conversation topic, got some serious attention. The ferry tax was repealed. Bills were passed to reduce license fees on farm trucks, farm trailers, farm-to-market buses and provide for refunds to farmers of taxes paid on gasoline used exclusively in farm machinery.

A reciprocal license law was passed to save soldiers in training in Arkansas from having to buy Arkansas auto tags. Liquor dealers were given the right to sell native wines without having to purchase a special wine retailers license.

School cafeterias were exempted from payment of the sales tax. The renewal fee for chauffeur's licenses was reduced from \$5 to \$1 a year.

Funds were shifted and some taxes changed to fit current needs. Such agricultural credit corporation bond fees, land sales, and funds credited to the sanatorium building program completed last year.

To aid counties, a law was passed providing for appointment of delinquent personal property tax collectors. The gasoline 6.5 cents a gallon tax was applied to substitute fuels. Collection of severance taxes was tightened and its application extended to road contractors taking sand and gravel from navigable streams.

The property tax of 30 of a mill levied to retire agricultural credit

Those Match Boxes Contain Butter

HELSINKI — (AP)— An American in a Finnish restaurant might think that snuff-boxes had made a comeback, seeing how every other person pulls a container out of pocket or handbag. Actually, what he sees are pill-boxes, vials, match-boxes, test-tubes, candy boxes, typewriter ribbon cases, all kinds of odds and ends used for carrying around a bit of sugar and butter.

These precious food items are strictly rationed, and Finns like to have some handy wherever they go. In restaurants, a sprinkling of sugar in that dish makes the food tastier. On visits it is good manners not to horn in on your hosts' limited supply.

Manufacturers have seized on the opportunity. As soon as rationing came into force, various receptacles, of many shapes, sizes, colors, and designs began to appear on the market — advertised as specially prepared for pocket stores of sugar and butter.

Plymouth Hit Hard by Nazis

German Bombers Blast City 6-Hours Saturday

PLYMOUTH, Eng. (AP)— This south west English port counted many new casualties Saturday after German night raiders had blasted the city six hours with fire and high explosive bombs—one of which hit a shelter housing 250 persons left homeless in an attack the previous night.

It was feared that many of those in the shelter had been killed.

For the second night in succession the German air force blasted Plymouth shattering and burning homes and killing and injuring many persons.

Hundreds left homeless by the assault wandered through bombed-out streets Saturday morning as rescue workers searched for victims buried in the debris.

Fire-watchers and rescue crews who worked through the night past two nights said the pounding Friday night was the worst of the two—and worse than any other this ancient port has undergone.

Lights were off in some sections but fires and explosions lit up the whole city through the night.

Louis Extended to Take Simon

Champion Finally Score KO in 13th Round

DETROIT — (AP)—Joe Louis defended his world heavyweight championship for the 15th time Friday night by stopping Abe Simon of New York in 13 rounds before an estimated crowd of 19,000 in the Olympia. Louis weighed 202; Simon 254.

After fighting blow for blow fifth Louis for 12 rounds, Simon ran into the negro's Sunday punch in the 13th and was floored twice with right hands. He got up the second time, but staggered blindly into the ropes as Joe chased him with more blows, and Referee Sam Hennessey stopped the bout at one minute, 20 seconds of the round.

Simon was floored twice before the 13th round. He was down for no count in the first and for nine in the third.

Altogether it was one of the most surprising showings in any Louis bout up to now, for Simon wasn't expected to go more than three rounds, yet he not only lasted 12 rounds, but was fighting all the way to the finish with a great show of courage and a fine left hand.

Automotive Corn

The automobile industry, in producing 1,000,000 cars, consumes 500,000 bushels of corn for rubber substitutes, butyl alcohol, and solvents. This corn is the yield of 11,280 acres.

CRANIUM CRACKERS

Famous Wives
Some wives of screen and stage stars are better known by their own names than by the name they acquired through marriage. Can you give the name by which each of the following is best known?

1. Mrs. Alfred Lunt.
2. Mrs. James Jordan and Mrs. Frank Crumit.
3. Mrs. Robert Taylor and Mrs. Clark Gable.
4. Mrs. Charles Chaplin.
5. Mrs. Jack Benny and Mrs. Fred Allen.

Answers on Comic Page

Germany Fears Slav Delay Is to Aid British

Yugoslav Politicians Refuse to Join Axis-Inclined Cabinet

BELGRADE — (AP)— Mass resignations of important officials and charges that a minister sabotaged efforts to gain the support of Russia added fuel Saturday to a rapidly flaring political revolt against the Axis. Yugoslav government plan to capitulate to the Axis.

At a cabinet meeting marked by bitter recriminations a member was reported to have accused Foreign Minister Aleksander Markovic of throwing away a telegram from the minister to Russia, detailing his efforts for a mutual assistance pact with that nation.

Markovic leaped to his feet screaming "Fantastic."

He insisted that "Russia has not sufficient military strength" to give us the aid we would like to have.

However, the angry resignation of the minister to Russia was reported.

Revolt of Leaders

Saturday the governor of the vitally important Vardar valley district and the vice governor of Croatia resigned and the Independent Democratic party ordered all its members holding government positions to do likewise.

The party is the country's fourth most important.

Leaders of the strong Serb peasant party were planning a similar mass resignation.

Already three cabinet members have resigned and six senators were reported planning to quit.

Meanwhile, Franjo Cvetkovic's search for substitute members to heal the breach in the government to the deal with Germany might go through; was fruitless, with one politician after another refusing to have anything to do with the transaction.

Vice Governor Ivkovic of Croatia was one of those who had been offered one of the three vacant cabinet posts. He had been ordered to present himself in Belgrade Saturday but instead sent in his resignation.

A message from the Greek frontier said three Yugoslav army officers—two of them Serbs and one a Slovene—fled across the frontier into Greece and offered their services to the Greek army for a fight against the Axis.

Russia Supports Turks

Unconfirmed diplomatic reports from Istanbul said Turkey had received the declaration from Moscow that if the Turks find it necessary to defend themselves against any aggression or to help Yugoslavia Russia would not consider it an "imperialistic war."

If this report is true it was considered by observers that Russia had given Turkey "a free hand" in opposing Germany.

As this opposition spread through Yugoslavia, German Minister von Heeren conferred at length with Premier Cvetkovic and the foreign minister.

Informed sources said von Heeren told the premier that the German government was "extremely angry and impatient" at Yugoslavia's failure to sign the agreement quickly, and, furthermore, that the Reich's government "suspects" Yugoslavia is attempting to hedge and "stall for time until the British armies can be well installed in Greece close to the Yugoslav frontier."

Porkers Beat Wyoming 52-40

Arkansas Cagers Advance to Finals of N. C. A. A.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (AP)—Johnny Adams, sensational forward led Arkansas into the final round of the Western N. C. A. A. basketball playoffs with a 52-to-40 triumph over Wyoming.

Adams scored 13 points in the first half that ended with the Razorbacks ahead, 29 to 18. He got 15 more in the final period for a total of 28.

Wyoming, with Co-Captain Nels Smith on the bench and the Big Seven Conference crown already in their possession, lacked height in combating Arkansas, champion of the Southwest Conference.

Adams got most of his points from about the middle of the free throw circle with a peculiar jump, body twist shot for which the Cowboys could find no defense.

Movie Marquee

SOCIETY

Daisy Dorothy Heard, Editor

Telephone 768

Social Calendar

Sunday, March 23rd
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Anderson will entertain informally for Senator and Mrs. Lloyd Spencer, 7 o'clock.

The members of the Thursday Contract bridge club will compliment Miss Martha Cantley at a breakfast at the Barlow, 9 o'clock.

Monday, March 24th
Miss Hattie Anne Field and Miss Edna Earl Hall will entertain at dinner in honor of Miss Martha Cantley, 7 o'clock.

Tuesday, March 25th
Miss Mary Shull will be complimented at a bridge party by Miss Ruth Taylor, 3:30 o'clock.

Miss Dorothy Moore has dance for young socialites.

Miss Dorothy Moore entertained a young social set with a formal dinner at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jewell Moore on Friday night.

Dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening and punch and cookies were served to twenty invited couples during the intermission.

Miss Mildred Richardson has party at Foster home.

Miss Mildred Richardson was hostess to a number of her friends on Thursday night at the home of her sister, Mrs. Beatrice Foster. Games

were enjoyed throughout the evening. Delicious refreshments were served.

Personal Mention

Mrs. B. E. McMahen, journalism teacher at Hope High school, took the following students to the High School press association meeting in Little Rock Friday: Carolyn Trimble, Thomas Kinser, Paul Hutson, Briant Bundy and Ira Yocum.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Shults were in Hot Springs Friday to see the races at Oaklawn Jockey club.

Miss Ola Mae Boyce of Magnolia A. and M. college is spending the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Boyce.

Mrs. Brents McPherson is the weekend guest of friends in Little Rock and Benton.

Miss Laura Rae Reid, who attends Magnolia A. and M., is the weekend guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Trimble and daughter, Miss Carolyn Trimble, are attending the races in Hot Springs Saturday.

Miss Miriam Porter, sophomore at Magnolia A. and M. college, is spending the weekend-end in Hope with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Porter.

chase price from 75 per cent to 50 per cent.

Fees allowed collectors for tax collection will be increased by passage of the Miller bill. The new schedule will allow the collector one per cent for the first \$10,000, four per cent from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and three per cent for all amounts over \$20,000. Present fees are five per cent for the first \$10,000, three per cent for the second \$10,000, and two per cent for collections over \$20,000.

Regulation

A trend toward legislative regulation of business and professional life started in Arkansas four years ago and was still strong this year. Out of the 1941 assembly came 34 measures subject to this classification.

They would regulate the dairy industry, opticians, architects, butane gas dealers, barbers, itinerant merchants, chiropractors, land surveyors, plumbers, lawyers, banks, industrial loan companies, taxicabs, osteopaths, physicians, wine wholesalers, operations of foreign corporations, post office, monument insurance companies, motor carriers, coal mining and motor fuel dealers.

Included in the legislation on these subjects are items of price fixing, taxation, supervision, licensing and confiscation. Some are new ventures for the state and require the setting up of boards and commissions. Some are alterations of existing laws intended to "strengthen" the provisions.

The dairy measure is aimed at improving the quality of dairy products by strictly guarding their production. The optometry bill would restrict work to native born opticians and barbers. The itinerant merchant measure is intended to keep out of the state many independent traders. The lawyers' bill is designed to prevent the unauthorized practice of law by anyone, particularly claim agents.

Sponsors of each measure were well supplied with arguments to support it. Few of the bills drew opposition. What the ultimate effect on the general public will be remains for the future and developments to tell. In general, critics charged one result of most state regulatory bills would be to increase living costs and drive out competition.

Game and Fish

Out of the mass of 45 wildlife bills passed by the General Assembly the state Game and Fish Commission emerge dwindle through authority in controlling and regulating hunting and fishing and a big headache in readjusting hunting and fishing seasons.

After a careful study Commission Secretary D. N. Graves has determined:

1. That the closed season on black bass has been shortened by two weeks effective this year, running from March 10 through May 15 instead of March 10-June 2.

2. That the closed season for artichoke bass, beginning next year, will be coordinated with the bass season, running from March 15-May 15 instead of March 15-May 15.

3. That fishing below dams will be legal, except that fishing within 100 yards below dam will be illegal between March 1 through May 15.

4. That the turkey season next year will be April 1-15 instead of April 15-30.

Other fishing bills would permit the taking of minnows at any time during the year but would prohibit their transportation out of state for sale; would permit commercial fishing from Sept. 1 to Jan. 31; fix the minimum size limit on commercial fish at 16 inches; fix the open season on grapping of commercial fish June 1-Nov. 1.

Archery enthusiasts will be benefited by passage of a measure permitting hunting of deer and turkey with bow and arrow seven days in advance of the regular firearms season.

The fox-hunting ban lost its charm over the legislative halls and the more numerous opposition group passed a long-sought bill permitting state wide taking of fox. Also passed were seven local fox bills, seven local squirrel measures and six local fish gillnet bills.

The Game and Fish Commission received authority to condemn lands for wildlife purposes to enforce game regulations in national forests jointly with the federal government; to regulate fish and game storage places; and to control stream pollution. The legislature made a \$5,500 appropriation for the latter purpose.

In moves to wipe out predatory animals, the legislature permitted counties to establish \$3 bounties on bobcats authorized them to increase the bounty on hawks and crows from five cents to 25 cent each.

Courts and Legal Procedure

Perhaps because so many members are attorneys in private life, every legislative session devotes much time to revising laws governing courts and legal procedure. The 1941 Arkansas Assembly passed 51 measures under this general classification.

Most of them are meaningless to the layman, having to do with technical matters such as service of process, perfection of appeals, administration of estates, enforcement of contracts and such.

John Public will be interested to know, however, that:

Any Arkansas peace officer, pursuing a person suspected of a felony, may chase that person across city and county lines without waiting for local officers to join the hunt.

Constables must restrict their activities to their own townships. "Where there this conflicts with the pursuit law is a question for judicial determination."

Legal process in connection with personal injury suits may be served in any county although trial of the action is restricted to one of two counties by the 1939 venue act.

An icepick cannot be carried as a concealed weapon.

Suits based on damages to personal property must be brought either in the county in which the accident occurred which caused the damage or in the county of residence of any bona fide defendant to such action.

have only inchoate intent to be quality of burglary.

Present law requires proof of felonious intent.

"Wilful inmates" of houses of prostitution are subject to the same severe penalties prescribed for operator of saloons.

No one may ask a jury commissioner to put someone on a jury list.

A person with a previous criminal record, when convicted of pick-pocketing will be subject to a penitentiary sentence.

Penitentiary sentence.

The Steel unemployment compensation bill was the most important measure in this field. It would supplement the 1937 unemployment compensation law, perfecting procedure and widening to some extent its scope. The bill was altered considerably during its progress through the assembly and in final form insures employers of a merit rating system beginning in April, 1942. The system will apply, as at present, to employers of one or more persons with specific exemptions enlarged to include employees of cotton gins and independent contractors. Efforts to increase benefit payments were defeated.

Because there was some doubt whether the Steel bill would become law, the legislature also amended the 1937 act to exempt independent contractors, cotton gin employees and insurance agents. Another amendment to the 1937 law would permit transfer to new owners of the accounts and benefit experience of any firm that may change hands.

Taking its cue from the 1937 teachers' retirement system law, the legislature also enacted measures to extend that system to employees of the education department, county and district school officials and faculty members of state colleges and vocational schools. The state's share in the cost of the system was increased from 2 to 3.5 per cent of teacher contributions and the education commissioner added to the retirement board.

The retirement system will be allowed to invest its funds in school warrants as well as state and federal securities.

A retirement system also was set up for employees of the tuberculosis sanatoria and for members of the state police force. Employees of the Agricultural extension service will be authorized to set up a retirement system of their own in cooperation with that of their own in cooperation with that of the federal government and cities will be able to provide pension and retirement systems for police and firemen.

Retirement benefits were even extended to the supreme court with enactment of a law to permit justices to leave the bench on half pay after holding office for at least 10 years and reaching the age of 70.

To insure beneficiaries of these pensions, another measure prohibits assignment, sale or pledge of such benefits for any purpose.

The 1939 workmen's compensation law was amended to exempt from provisions contractors who employ men for periods of less than two weeks.

Also in the social security field was the enactment of laws establishing a feed and cotton stamp division in the welfare department and permitting extension of these welfare services to a large number of counties, through state financial aid.

Oil and Gas

When Arkansas wrote its 1939 oil conservation law it practically covered the field on that subject. Consequently not much remained for the 1941 legislature.

Chief enactment was a law under which the state has joined the Interstate Oil Compact, a conservation organization of midcontinent producing states. It also passed a law permitting the state to cooperate with the federal government in a projected technical study of petroleum reservoirs.

Oil field truckers will be able to file liens for collection of their charges not only against equipment but against wells and leases of their clients. The long established practice of docking crude oil prices two per cent for evaporation and waste is prohibited under another measure passed at this session.

The strict limit on size of drilling units is modified by one bill to take care of odd-size tracts of slightly more than 40 acres.

Agriculture

Two measures affecting only farmers got through the assembly.

One authorizes Arkansas to join Louisiana and Texas next fall in an interstate compact for promotion of the sale of rice. Louisiana has enacted necessary legislation but Texas is still debating its part of the bargain. If all three states agree, rice will be taxed at the mill to pay for the project.

Counties would be authorized to build and lease to private operators starch plants and agricultural warehouses under another farm measure. Cost of the projects would be raised by issuance of revenue bonds against such plants or warehouses. Cotton warehouses could NOT be built.

Elections

Probably less time was spent by the 1941 legislature on election bills than by any other recent assembly. Major enactment was the Pilkinton preferential primary law putting back into effect the double primary election system used last summer. Because some members of the legislature still oppose this kind of election, although twice approved by the voters at a general election, the Pilkinton law was given a two-year limitation.

A "Little Hatch Act" enactment would prohibit state employees from contributing, even voluntarily, to any state campaign fund. State police would be prohibited from taking part in political campaigns and no one would be allowed to place campaign banners or signs on state-owned vehicles.

The \$1 penalty for delinquent poll tax assessments was abolished and a measure passed permitting invalids to vote by absentee ballot. The time

for which duplicate ballots must be preserved was reduced from two years to five months.

The procedure for filing initiative and referendum petitions was revised under a measure designed to prevent fraud and improve handling of referral matters.

Marriage and Divorce

Efforts to revise Arkansas' marriage laws almost came to naught despite a last-minute plea by Governor Adkins for some legislation on the subject.

A final summary showed the only changes would increase the minimum marriage ages of males from 16 to 18 and of females from 14 to 16, and prevent the issuance of marriage licenses to persons "visibly intoxicated or under the influence of narcotics."

Defeated were measures to require physical examinations and waiting periods before licensing.

A ne wgrounds for divorce was added with enactment of a measure permitting decrees when insanity of one person in the contract has been established by three years hospitalization.

Utilities

There was little legislation on the subject of public utilities. The biggest move in this direction, the Byrd Ouachita Valley Authority, was decisively defeated.

Measures passed by both houses would permit sewer districts to serve adjacent territories, regulate connection of sewer systems, exempt rural electrification cooperatives from assessments in improvement districts, permit municipally-owned utilities to contribute from their revenues to community chests and similar charitable organizations; and permit municipalities to buy PWA-financed sewer systems from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Improvement Districts

Seven measures affecting improvement districts were passed by both houses, most of them technical, most of them applicable to specific districts although general in terminology. None were of statewide importance.

Cities

Most important municipal legislation stemmed from the constitutional amendment adopted last November authorizing police and firemen's pension systems. Enabling acts had to be passed for cities to take advantage of this amendment. In addition a measure was passed authorizing retirement pay for policemen injured in line of duty.

Cities were given authority to close streets and alleys by simplified methods and a measure was passed authorizing zoning of airports and conversion of tax-forfeited waste lands to public parks.

Refunding

From start to finish refunding was the No. 1 topic of legislative discussion but not all efforts along that line were devoted to Governor Adkins' \$137,000,000 highway bond refunding. The assembly also enacted measures affecting refunding in counties, cities and school districts.

The highway bond legislation permitted the state to sell its new issue to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at an overall interest rate of 3.19 per cent. Funds from this sale will be used to retire outstanding bonds on April 1 and July 1 and once these bonds are retired, the state will be able to swing into an expanded program of highway construction and aid to counties and cities. Not counting appropriation bills, some eight measures were passed to carry out legal details of this highway program.

The Hollenworth bill for refunding of county highway debts was the subject of bitter debate but with administration backing won passage. Under it a highway turnback fund control board will be set up with authority to issue bonds to refund outstanding debts which in some counties have depreciated value of county scrip 40 to 60 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of a refunding county's annual turnback revenue would be pledged to retirement of such bonds which would have a maximum life of 30 years. The refunding may be carried out by counties singly or by a pooling of counties.

Cities were given aid with passage of a bill allowing them to sell conversion bonds for construction of waterworks and sewers. Such bonds could be sold at lower interest rates than outstanding obligations in many municipalities.

Three measures were enacted on the subject of school bonds. Under one, districts which are not on a cash basis would be able to sell convertible bonds to retire its non-bonded debt. The amount of the bonds would be limited to seven per cent of the assessed valuation in districts where that valuation was less than \$1,000,000 and to eight per cent in districts with assessed valuation more than \$1,000,000.

Another measure, designed to facilitate refunding of school debts would let districts issue refunding bonds to pay off loans obtained from the revolving loan fund.

The third enactment amended existing school law to fit terms of the two other measures.

To avoid delay in refunding operations, another measure would permit issuance of replacement bonds for securities lost, mislaid, destroyed or stolen.

The state would be able to realize a profit on bond accounts under terms of a measure providing that political subdivisions return to the treasury, after a three year period, balances in bond retirement accounts. The state would hold such funds for five years, with the right to invest them in state and government securities. At the end of the five years, if the funds were unclaimed by the bondholders for whom they were originally set aside, the state would distribute the balances to the subdivisions from which it obtained them, retaining whatever profit might have been realized on the investments.

National Defense

In tune with the times the legislature had one ear cocked for measures to tie in with the national defense program. It passed "un-American" organizations. It acted to aid selective service trainees and gave school children a new patriotic holiday.

Home guards which may be organized in other states will have authority to pursue "enemies" into Arkansas and capture them here. No state "boys" were just business men of the government by violence or belong to an "Nazi, Fascist or Communist" organization. Teaching of subversive doctrines is forbidden in this state and members of "un-American" groups are to be barred from election ballots.

Military selectees who may be called from their homesteads, to training camps can get a year's "leave or absence" from completing their home-stand requirements. Trainees who return from camp must be re-employed by their former employers.

Armistice Day is the future will be a school holiday.

Miscellaneous

Odds and ends of legislative doings included passage of bills to exempt main line local freight trains from carrying passengers; to let trains pass up flag stations which are served by buses, to authorize cities and schools to pool their resources for recreational purposes, to give blind persons carrying canes the right of way at street crossings, and to prohibit state and county employees from using vehicles of the state or county for private purposes.

The constitution forbids the legislature to pass "local bills." But the assemblymen are clever. Years ago they worked out a formula of restricting bills by population brackets which usually keeps them within the letter if not the spirit of the constitution.

The 1941 session passed 85 such "local" bills, most of which probably will become law without signature of the governor and will stay on the statute books until successfully contested in the courts or repealed by some future assembly to meet changing conditions. This list does not include local fish and game bills.

Facts About Coulee Dam

It's Biggest Thing, by Far, Ever Built By Man

By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON—I'll leave it to the others to give you the staggering figures on Grand Coulee dam. It's the biggest thing by far ever built by man.

What I want to tell you is the story that Rep. Knute Hill, of Prosser, Wash., told me. It is the story of the vision of three "little men" and of a fourth who joined them immediately in that vision and in the great battle against ridicule, indifference, and the constant dinning in their ears of the phrase, "It can't be done." It can be written now, because it is done. With the opening of the Grand Coulee dam, March 22, their vision is a reality.

Some day some poet may make verses about it as well known as those of Robert W. Service, which start: "A bunch of the boys were whooping it up"—except that these "boys" weren't whooping it up; they were just eating lunch. And it wasn't in any saloon; it was in the Ephrata cafe, in Ephrata, Wash. And the "boys" were just business men of this little town of 516 population.

It Started in 1918

They were William M. "Billy" Clapp, lawyer; Gale Mathews, abstractor; and Rufus Woods, editor of the Wenatchee (Wash.) Daily World. It was the summer of 1918 and most everybody was talking about the war and the second Battle of the Marne. But not these three. They were mulling over the future of the Great Northwest and they fell to talking of that stretch of millions of acres of rich but too arid land that rolls up and away from the cliffs of the Columbia river east of the towering Cascade mountains.

That was their land. They knew what it would do if it had water. They knew that it once had had water. Ages ago an ice barrier slipped down from the north, blocked up the Columbia river and changed its course to the south where hundreds of feet above its bed, it gouged out the now dry, dead-end canyon which is called Grand Coulee. Then the ice receded, the river dropped back into its old channel and let Grand Coulee and surrounding land high and dry.

Probably somebody, mopping his brow, said: "I wish we had an ice pack now."

It was "Billy" Clapp who said: "Why not? We could dam the Columbia and then pump the water up into the Coulee."

So the story goes, Mathews said he thought that was a darn good idea and Rufus Woods hammered the table and said: "Billy's got it!"

In the days that followed, talk turned to plans and plans to action. The first plans for the project were doodled on that Ephrata cafe tablecloth. They started writing letters and making speeches to small groups. Woods started exploding with editorials in his newspapers.

15 Years of Effort

Farmers called them nuts. Others just shook their heads. If they had seriously suggested bending the Columbia river bed skyward and sliding the current to the moon, few of their neighbors would have considered the many crazier. It was some time

that the project was passed by the state legislature, and then passed by the federal government and will stay on the statute books until successfully contested in the courts or repealed by some future assembly to meet changing conditions. This list does not include local fish and game bills.

These bills changed the salaries of county officials, the time of holding various courts, increased personnel in various offices and restored some minor political posts which previous legislatures had eliminated.

Counties for which local bills were passed were Pulaski, Polk, Dallas, Stone, Mississippi, Columbia, Ouachita, Hempstead, Greene, Jefferson, Perry, Crawford, Bradley, Lincoln, Desha, Chicot, Marion, Washington, LaFayette, St. Francis, Lonoke, White, Randolph, Clay, Van Buren, Jackson, Newton, Cleveland and Ashley.

Cities for which bills were passed were Little Rock, Hot Springs, North Little Rock, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Sheridan, Paragould, Garfield, Jonesboro, Helena, Waldron, Hope, and Magnolia.

Judicial districts for which measures were passed were first, second, fourth, 13th and 15th circuit; third, fifth, seventh and tenth chancery.

Drive Renewed

(Continued from Page One)

a still and Charlie Shaw and Zerk Powell, negroes, for possessing illegal whisky.

Earlier in the week Elwood Hatch, white, of near Patros, was arrested and jailed for transporting liquor.

In Friday night roundup, Roy Bradford, Robert Alexander and Clarence Lauder milk, all of Hope, were arrested for operating a car without a drivers license. All made bond.

Officers assisting in the series of raids included State Policemen P. V. Haynie, Harold Porterfield, and Charlie Boyd, Sheriff, Clarence Baker, Deputy Sheriff Tom Middlebrook and Frank Turner, City Police Chief J. W. Jones, Ward and Compton.

along there that "Jim" O'Sullivan, who had already mastered the feat of becoming both a lawyer and engineer decided if they were crazy, he wanted to be crazy too.

For nearly 15 years, they bombarded the state legislature, Washington business men, farmers, congress and the government in Washington, D. C. with every known form of persuasion up to the borderline of violence. As the depression moved into the '30's what had been only a vision in a little Ephrata cafe became a vision in the nation's capital and plans were drawn and funds issued for start of the project.

Now, with its first hydroelectric unit finished, water backing up behind that 500-foot high gargantuan wall of concrete, into what will eventually become a 150-mile long lake, the only vision left is that needed to bring the great industrial and agricultural empire to its full flowering.

And that's the story of the four Fathers of Grand Coulee, as it is told to me. Without them, the "biggest work ever done by man" might never have been done at all.

BARBS

The best permanent wave we know of is that of the American flag. Army regulars have been forbidden to use profanity to emphasize commands to conscripts. Meaning swear off, not often.

Any person who loses his head easily isn't very much. A New Britain, Conn., cat is raising three mice. Nothing like stocking your own larder.

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Hempstead County Lumber Company
Bill Wray, Mgr. Phone 89

522 Laws

(Continued from Page One)

ment of the school would make the state eligible for \$250,000 annual federal vocational training funds.

The Aeronautics Department will be administered by a commission to be composed of the chairman of the state police commission, the chairman of the State Police commission, the chairman of the State Highway commission, the Adjutant General, chairman of the State Penal Board and the chairman of the Aeronautics Department to be named by the governor. The department will make and enforce intrastate aeronautical regulations.

Also passed were administration-sponsored bills establishing a merit system for the Welfare Department to conform to federal requirements; requiring deposit of all welfare funds in the state treasury; readjusting the financial setup of the state purchasing agent's office and creating an other deputy labor commissioner's post.

Appropriations

The free-spending legislature turned down less than half a dozen bills submitted by the Budget Committee and finally wound up with a total of \$62,249,300 state funds appropriated for operation of the state government during the 1941-42 fiscal year and remainder of the current fiscal year. Also appropriated was \$136,330,557.29 for refunding of the state's highway debt.

Governor Adkins said that he and the comptroller's office would give careful study to the 143 appropriation bills upon his desk and that he would veto any items that would be in excess of anticipated revenues.

He has 20 days following legislative adjournment to act on measures.

State Lands

The model 1939 land policy act which functioned on a single cylinder basis during the past two years without an appropriation and without an effective title law is expected to operate on all four shortly as a result of benefitting legislation passed by the 1941 General Assembly.

Appraisal of tax-forfeited lands held by the state is expected to be inaugurated April 1 when a \$3,500 supplemental appropriation will become available, permitting employment of a chief appraiser and two assistants.

The biennial appropriation which becomes available July 1 will permit hiring of a chief appraiser and four assistants.

"The 1939 land policy act authorized

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Varieties of Corn Insure Better Crop

Crop Practices Should Be Observed to Obtain Good Yield

Though corn is the grain most Hempstead county farmers rely on for feed, the average yield for Arkansas seldom exceeds 16 bushels per acre except during years, such as 1940, when rainfall is plentiful during most of the growing season.

However, reports Oliver L. Adams, county agent, corn yields can be greatly increased on most farms if care is taken to observe good crop practices, extending the planting season over several weeks so all the corn will not reach the tasseling stage at the same time, planting the corn after turning under a good crop of legumes, and the proper use of manure or commercial fertilizers.

In almost every community of the state, according to Charles F. Simmons of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, are found one or more farmers who make from 10 to 15 bushels of corn per acre more than the county average chiefly because of better crop practices carried out on their farms.

Results of many years' study with corn varieties conducted by the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture show that the best varieties for this area are Paymaster, Delta Prolific, Mexican June, Surecrafter, Thatcher's Yellow Dent, Pride of Saline and Jarvis Golden Prolific.

Studies of hybrid corns during the past three years have shown that a number of hybrids have performed well, but no general recommendations on the use of hybrids over a large area can be safely made at the present time because of the short time most of the hybrids have been in the tests. Farmers who plan to use hybrids should consult the results of the corn variety tests conducted by the College of Agriculture before choosing a hybrid for their farms. Results of these tests may be obtained at the county agent's office.

Drought occurring when corn is beginning to tassle is one of the greatest causes of low corn yields in Arkansas, Mr. Simmons reports. Since there is no way of predicting just when the drought will occur, it is recommended that the corn acreage on a farm be divided into two or more parts, and that each part be planted 2 or 3 weeks apart.

Another way of increasing corn yields, the Extension Agronomist said, is to plant corn after turning under a crop of vetch or other winter legumes. These legumes add nitrogen to the soil and aid the soil in holding moisture. A good crop of winter legumes, turned under, usually increases the yield of corn about 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

Where corn follows a good crop of legumes turned under, additional fertilizer usually is not needed. When corn follows cotton or other crops that have been fertilized with a complete fertilizer, the corn will usually respond to a side application of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia per acre when the corn is kneehigh. Farmers may obtain more detailed information on fertilizing corn from the county agent.

More than 300,000,000 postage stamps are printed daily—so there's no excuse for not writing that letter to your folks.

Anything Can Happen



Patrick Henry's

(Continued from Page One)

last refuge of the scoundrel" which moved Patrick Henry. We have had a good deal of that sort of patriotism recently; it has always been the chief gew-gaw in the stock in trade of the partisan politician. Patrick Henry was moved by something even greater than patriotism. He was moved by a passion for human liberty.

Between the circumstances which gave rise to the famous speech and those which entangle us today, there is a striking similarity. The difference is one of scope and scale alone, for today, not only is our own liberty threatened, but the liberty of the whole world, and the liberty of generations to come. In that speech made one hundred and sixty-six years ago, there is many a phrase which could be uttered today with even greater significance.

More than a century ago, he asked the Continental Congress, "Are fleets and armies necessary to work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our love? ... I ask the gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us into submission? ... shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer upon the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has all been vain."

A Dictum for Our Day
Or again, "Are we disposed to be of

the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and, having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation?"

To the compromisers now left to obscurity, he cried passionately: "The gentleman may cry Peace! Peace! but there is no peace!"

When I feel sickened and gorged by the rantings of cheap politicians, I like to close my eyes and think of that slight figure rising to face the whole world with a cry which will live forever. "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

He knew, as each one of us knows in his heart—that life without liberty is intolerable.

Defense Jobs in One Town

Small-Town Cry for Contracts Sure to Rise

By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON — With the lease-lend bill out of the way, the cry of small manufacturers located away from the eastern seaboard to get in on defense contracts is almost sure to rise to a roar.

Already it is a lusty shout in Washington. Even now congressmen and senators are stuffing cotton in their cars as they try to understand pleas from small industrialists.

The other day I sat in the office of an Army colonel into whose lap is dumped a large number of the prospectuses and catalogs that descend on the Army.

"Just look at those heaps," he groaned, indicating piles of prospectuses. They were all shapes and sizes and ranged from elaborate ones printed in color to sheaves of poorly typed script.

"It's a job, but you have to go through every one. Sometimes they have something we want badly."

"Here, for instance,"

Field Kitchens

He pulled out three neatly-written prospectuses, and told how one town is planning to get its share of defense industry.

One prospectus can be disposed of immediately, for although it came from a comparatively large awning maker who wanted to turn out tents, his machines will only do nine stitches to the inch and Army requirements call for 11.

The second can be tossed off almost as quickly for this company simply made something different that the Army might want badly—portable electrical units for heavy duty use (originally used in the oil fields). Army engineers are investigating.

It was the third prospectus, though, that set this town aside. It had some partially abandoned railroad shops. A survey showed it had 22 plants with machine tools of various types.

All were running on schedules far short of capacity. None of them, being so small that they could not perform enough operations to turn out finished articles, could hope to get defense orders of any size.

They envisioned losing even their domestic business through the operation of priorities (materials being given to plants that did have defense contracts) and the loss of their skilled workmen to factories which could pay higher wages.

Hanging Together

And then one of the men got an idea. If they were all going down separately, maybe they could swim together. The whole program was revised. The plants were arranged, theoretically, like a belt line in a big mass production factory. The result was staggering.

Together, it was found, they could turn out guns and gun carriages; armor plate for tanks, cars and trucks and a dozen other things.

Even now, Army engineers are on the way to this town (its name cannot be used until reports are in and some action taken).

"If their reports bear out this prospectus," says the colonel, "they have what we want and as long as citizens of any town can show us they have what we want, they will get action here."

Under a new agreement between Germany and Denmark, the Reich will deliver large amounts of synthetic wool to be used in making clothing.

Gifts," continuing study of Ephesian Epistle.)

Church News

ST. MARK'S
Rev. Harry Wintermeyer, Pastor

4th Sunday in Lent.
7:30 Holy Communion.
11 o'clock, morning prayer and sermon.

FIRST CHRISTIAN
North Main and West Ave. B
John Keith Gregory, Minister

Bible school 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship and communion service 10:50 o'clock. ("New Creatures in Christ Jesus," 8th great Christian conviction.)
Christian Endeavor society, 6:45 p. m.

Evening worship service, 7:30 o'clock.
("The Church and Her Ministry")

NOTED SINGER

HORIZONTAL

1 Pictured

prima donna.

13 By way of.

14 Hauled.

15 Baking dish.

16 Imitation gem

18 Five plus five

19 Mohammedan

ruler.

21 Inducements.

23 Grief.

25 Spore masses.

26 Average

(abbr.).

27 Before.

29 Lixivium.

30 Since.

31 Semidiameters

33 Above.

34 Blaze of fire.

35 Fairy.

36 To darn.

38 Noun ending.

39 Pound (abbr.).

41 Portico.

43 Extent of

reach.

46 Musical note.

47 Preposition.

49 Musical com-

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ARTEMIS BROTHER

MORAY LATE DIAD

ADIT TITLED ELSE

LEM POLITIC EET

NOM COM B MA

A OOM OOD KA

TEAL MELE B

ARTEMIS (DIANA)

OR ROBE EVER

EAR MUTATED NEW

TED REGAL DOOR

ATIDING OAROUSE

MOON HUNTERESSE

positions.

51 Note in scale.

52 Cry of sorrow.

54 Burdened.

55 Young of

sheep.

57 Her native

land.

58 She is a noted

Wagnerian

star.

VERTICAL

2 Bugle plant.

3 To scratch.

4 Satiates.

19 Company

(abbr.).

20 She is a

with American

opera lover.

22 Leverage.

24 Verbal.

26 Dyeing appar-

atus.

28 Kind of cheese

30 To affirm.

32 Rages.

33 Opposed to

closed.

37 Palanquin.

40 Knife.

42 Data.

43 Stair.

44 Part of a

45 White.

46 Branches.

48 Distant.

50 Stir.

51 Obese.

52 Form of "a."

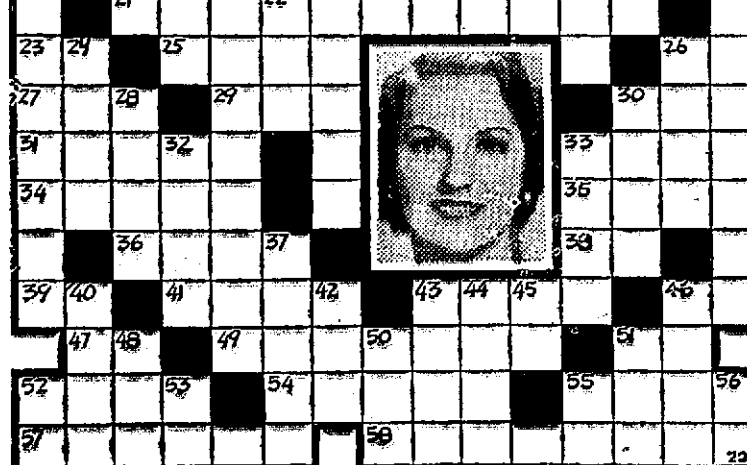
53 Southwest

(abbr.).

55 Musical note;

56 Before Christ

(abbr.).



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HERE'S WHY WE DO IT:

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So here goes—they're yours.

HERE'S WHAT WE'RE DOING:

We decided to have a big, complete sale — a wholesale sacrifice — not just offer a limited selection from our big stock of used cars. Every used car and truck in our stock is included in this great sale event. That means not only bigger values, but a mammoth selection of makes and models.

HERE'S WHEN WE'RE DOING IT:

Right away — STARTING TOMORROW MORNING at nine o'clock. This wholesale sacrifice continues for ten days only. We simply can't afford to sell cars like these at these prices longer than that.

EVERY CAR IN THIS SALE CARRIES OUR FULL GUARANTEE
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Special Easy Terms:
For the 10 days of this sale.

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first class condition. Good tires
and '41 license.

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1941 license.

\$250

1936
DeLuxe Ford Coupe

In good condition. Radio equip-
ped. All tires good.

\$225

1937
Ford Tudor Sedan

Good 60 H. P. motor. 1941
license and good tires.

\$275

Ford Coupe

1935 Good Motor and body, 5
good tires. A real buy for

\$139

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1½ ton. Short wheelbase.
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good tires. 1941 license.

\$400

1940
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1½ ton. In good shape
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Stake body. Motor in good
condition. Good tires.

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Dodge Pick-Up

Fair Condition. License paid

\$89

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1 ton. Dual wheels. Good
Tires.

\$275

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